The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,883. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
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Further information may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Friends and Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs.30 per year, or these Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Two Annas for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CONNE—August 29th, at Mazagon, the wife of Charles Gordon Conne, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MCHARDEN—July 19th, at Craig Mill House, by Stirling, Scotland, the wife of Dr. McIntyre, Esq., late Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, of a daughter.

FRASER—August 30th, at Ionia Lodge, Tardeo, the wife of Alexander Garden Fraser, D.D., of a son.

DEATH.

HOLLINGDALE—August 29th, at the European General Hospital, William Hollingdale, late ship's Steward, aged 20 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

GRIGOR—At 13, Hungerford Street, on the 20th August, the wife of A. Grigor, Esq., of a son.

JANSON—At No. 8, Wood Street, on the 21st August, the wife of J. Janson, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

RUBIE—At Calcutta, on the 16th August, immediately after the premature birth of a still-born child, Marianne, the beloved wife of Lieut. F. Rubie, Deputy Commissary, Commissariat Department, aged 32 years 6 months and 27 days.

BRUNSDEAD—At Calcutta, on the 20th August, Ada, infant daughter of the Revd. W. Crawford Brunsdead, Junr. Chaplain, at St. John's, aged 30 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H.P., Captain COTTEE, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 2nd September at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 tons, H. F. P., Captain PEYTS, will be despatched on the evening twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamer ... will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 29th September, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 800 Tons, 180 H.P., Captain CAMERON, is despatched on the 1st September at noon, with Mails and Cargo, for Calicutta, touching at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Cochin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE S. S. PINANG, 899 tons, 160 H. P., Captain ..., is despatched on the above voyage on the 15th September.

BOMBAY AND SURAT COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY WEDNESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

Week days	A.M.	P.M.		Week days	A.M.	P.M.
Friday	5		Bhownuggur			
Saturday	6		Dep.	Monday	12	—
„	—	—	Joga	„	—	—
„	—	—	Arr.	Tuesday	10	—
„	10	—	Bombay Arr.	„	—	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignee of H. & Co., No. 1364.9—6 Cases landed from the Ship *Merseyshire*, at the Custom House Bunder, are requested to pay the landing expenses incurred thereon, and take immediate delivery.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Merseyshire*.

Bombay, 29th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *City of Shanghai*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *City of Shanghai*.

Bombay, 29th August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF 15,636 BARS IRON, per Swedish Ship *Augusta*, shipped by Scotts and Arfvedson, from Stockholm, is requested to send off Boats immediately to take its delivery as they are ready on hand, the same will be landed at my broker at the risk and expense of the concerned.

O. E. NYLEN, Master.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fleet Fire Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on THURSDAY the 1st day of August, instant, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Also—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1864.

By order of the Board,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Any person having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. HENRY FOORD, Engine Driver B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Sandora, are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month from this date, failing in which their claims will not be attended to.

JAMES GREAVES, Executor.

Bycull, 24th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of August, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Also—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1864.

Also—To elect three Directors in the room of BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq., who retires by rotation, and ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SCOTT, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August 1864.

BOMBAY, CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rupees one hundred (100) per Share into the Consigned Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th September, next time, failing which, interest will be charged on all such as paid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 16 Hummum Street, 24th Aug. 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) three Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED.—A Portuguese or Native Clerk who has had good experience in keeping accounts in a Mercantile Firm, and is thoroughly conversant with the usual details of office work. Apply to "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st September next, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th August 1864.

NOTICE.—An emergent General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held at the Club Rooms on MONDAY the 12th September, at 5 P. M., to confirm the proceedings laid at a Meeting of the Club held on the 25th instant.

All resident Members are particularly requested to attend.

J. REYNALDS, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, Club, 30th August 1864.

TO DEVELOPERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The Advertizer begs to inform Directors of Public Companies, and others, who may be engaged in carrying on extensive works, that he is open to an engagement, either as a Storekeeper, or Paymaster, or General Overseer. His Indian experience may be said to be both vast and varied, and he speaks fluently in the Hindustani language.

References, of the highest character, will be furnished. Address "F. R. P.," *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona.

Mofussil, 19th August 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August instant.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Clause XCI. of the Articles of Association, that all Shares on which the SECOND CALL, with Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, has not been paid on or before the 31st instan , will be liable to be forfeited.

Payments of Calls are received at the Bank's Office, No. 40, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., NAUTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works, or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

BANK OF CHINA.—The Promoters beg to intimate that the time for payment of the First Call on the Shares of the Bank, and for signing the Preliminary Deed of Association is extended to 31st instant, after which no further payments will be received.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The time for receiving Tenders for the erection of Bridges and Approaches to the Railway for the Grant, Breach Candy, and Malabar Point Roads is extended from 18th to 31st instant.

J. B. [illegible], Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 17th August 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Secretary to the Chamber [illegible] resignation of Mr. [illegible] intimate with the Committee, [illegible] H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 16th August 1864.

[illegible]G COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of [illegible] at the Offices of the undersigned on [illegible] September, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of [illegible] resolution passed at the Meeting held [illegible]

"That the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of [illegible]s of Rs. 5,000 each, one of which Shares shall be [illegible]d at par to the registered holder of each original Share at the date of Meeting."

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by Faculty. A Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestable than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sconin's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
M'COMBIE AND SONS.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING & BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a third Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at its Offices on or before the 10th September next.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on all overdue Calls and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DHUNJEESHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE have retired from the Firm of EDULJEE PALLONJEE and BROTHERS, and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said DHUNJEESHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE of the said Firm have ceased from this day, the 11th August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said Firm and all Liabilities will be received and paid by the only remaining Partner, EDULJEE PALLONJEE, who will carry on the same business by the name and style of EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE.
DHUNJEESHOY PALLONJEE.
HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનીંગ આસોશિયેશન લિમીટેડ

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 21, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and hair, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the cheapest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 200 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, more nourishing and digestable than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

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Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on all overdue Calls and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

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EDULJEE PALLONJEE.
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HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનીંગ આસોશિયેશન લિમીટેડ

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 21, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and hair, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the cheapest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

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WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Rosewood and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned PILLARS, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by ESPERANCE and HANNAH.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR 30,000 TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS, to be delivered on the Premises of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) at Chowpatty, at the rate of 6,000 per month. Specification and other particulars to be had on application to Messrs. SCOTT and MCLELLAND.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for the Secretaries.

N. B.—No tender will be received after the 31st instant.

3rd August 1864

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Per—Cash to parties receiving their work.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બાંબે કૉંટ્રાકટ એન્ડ બિલ્ડીંગ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)

બોમ્બે કૉંટ્રાક્ટ એનડ બીલ્ડીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 19, Hummum Street, on SATURDAY the 10th of September, proximo, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for past year.

2nd. To elect Directors upon retirement of those at present in office.

3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 27th August 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on FRIDAY, the 9th September, proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

3rd.—To alter Clause CLIX. of the Articles of Association.

4th.—The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of 100 Shares or more of Rs. 159 each, as follows:—

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of 50 Shares of Rs. 250 each."

4th.—To alter Clause LXXVIII.

"That if any Call or instalment shall remain unpaid after the time fixed by the payment thereof, interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum shall be charged from the period fixed for payment as follows:—

"That the Directors fix the rate of interest to be charged on any call or instalment which shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof."

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

24th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be properly secured, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY

ધી ઇમપીરીયલ બેંકીંગ એંડ ટરેડીંગ કંપની.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance to a Resolution of the Directors made on 20th instant, a Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is made payable at this Office on or before the 29th September next, after which date Interest will be charged at twelve per cent. per annum on all aforesaid Calls up to 30th October next, and at fifteen per cent. per annum, from the aforesaid 30th September to the day of payment, on all Calls left unpaid after the 29th October as aforesaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Bank's premises, No. 40, Medow Street, on SATURDAY the 10th September next, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 9th instant, viz.:—

1.—That Clause XXIV. of the Articles of Association be altered to that the following scale of transfer fees shall, for the future, be chargeable instead of the present transfer fee of one Rupee per transfer:—

1 to 5	Shares.....	1 Rupee.
6 to 10	„	1½ „
11 to 15	„	2 „
16 to 20	„	2½ „
21 and upwards.....		2 Annas per Share.

2.—That Clauses LXXXIX. and XCII. be amended so as to enable Directors to pay interest on change and recover Interest on Calls in arrear at such rates as the Directors may from time to time fix and determine upon.

3.—That AUGUSTUS CHARLES GUMBEY, NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVAR, JOSHUA HENRY FRAMJEE CAMA, NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, and PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE Esqrs., be re-elected Directors of the Bank.

4.—That the remuneration of the Directors be Rupees six hundred and forty per month to be divided according to arrangement among themselves.

5.—That two Auditors be appointed, whose remuneration shall be rupees five hundred for each per annum.

6.—That WILLIAM NIXON, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., and ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Robinson & Co., be appointed Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th August 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a 99 years' lease renewable of a portion of the Land known as that where on "The Military Staff Buildings" now stand, will be sold in five separate lots, by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY the 15th September 1864.

The following are the general terms of sale and lease:—

1. A deposit in cash equal to 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale and the balance on or before 31st March 1865.

2. Possession of the Land will, provided the purchase money has been paid, be given on the 1st April 1865.

3. The South and East "Boundary" of any Building or Buildings fronting Church Gate Street or Bora Bazar Street that may be erected on the said ground, shall be erected according to a design to be approved by Government.

4. The lease shall be renewable at the expiration of the first term of 99 years for a like term of 99 years, subject to an annual rental of two annas per square yard, payable on 1st May in each year at the Office of the Collector of Bombay; the other terms being the same as in the former lease; and at the expiration of such renewed term for a further period of 99 years under the same rent and stipulations, and so on for ever.

5. In case it be found necessary for re-entry on breach of any of the Covenants or conditions, or on non-payment of the rent within 20 days after it becomes due without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other usual clauses and conditions.

A plan of the Land and a copy of the agreement to be entered into by purchasers may be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 29th August 1864.

NOTICES.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of PESTONJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, and CURSETJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, in the firm of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, of Bombay, have ceased by Mutual consent on the 31st July 1864. All debts due to and by the firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, who will carry on the business under the same name and style of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, as before.

MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE.
PESTONJEE JEVAJEE.
CURSETJEE JEVAJEE.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Materials of the Government Buildings, known as "The Military Staff Buildings," in Church Street, Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd of September 1864.

The terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay Collector Office, 2nd August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઈંટ સ્ટચાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Power vested in them, by Resolutions passed at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India on the 6th June, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 30th July 1864, the Board of Directors have determined on issuing the New Shares of the additional Capital of Forty Lacs of Rupees at a premium of Twenty per cent., or Rs. 40 per Share. This sum, together with a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable on or before the 2nd day of September next, but it is optional with Shareholders to pay the premium and the full amount of the New Shares on that date, which payment will entitle Shareholders availing themselves of the option given, to participate in the dividend to be declared by the Bank for the current half-year ending 31st December 1864. Shareholders paying the premium and first Call only will entitle themselves to interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on the amount of such Call from the date of payment, and Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on all Calls and premiums unpaid on the 2nd September, until any other rate shall be notified.

By order of the Board,
J. GORDON, Manager.

10th August 1864.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified, that for every three old Shares held, two new Shares shall be allotted, and in cases where the number of Shares held is not divisible by three, the old Shares shall incur an equal proportion of the New Stock allotted to them. It is further notified that the new Shares will be issued only to the registered holders of old Shares.

FOR SALE.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND EARL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would state that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LEECKS & Co., Agents Sun Fire-Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BOLDAMY DORIEE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTS, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. AL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—A Suit of large and airy ROOMS, in No. 4, Nesbit Rowe, lately occupied by the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank. Apply to Messrs. WALLACE & Co., on the Premises.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Materials of the Buildings, Sheds, and other Materials on the ground lately belonging to Mr. Manockjee Merwanjee, at Warree Bunder, and taken up by Government for a public purpose, under Act VI. of 1857, will be sold for removal by Public Auction on the ground at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th September, 1864.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 31st August 1864.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે લેન્ડીંગ એન્ડ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Instalments, with Interest at 12 per cent., shall not have been paid on the 15th September next, will be liable to be forfeited :—

1st Instalment due on allotment ..... Rs. 250
2nd. " " 15th January 1864 " 250
3rd. " " 15th August 1864 " 500
Total ..... Rs. 1,000

By order of the Directors,
H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at the Company's Screws on MONDAY the 12th September next, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the past year ending 30th June 1864.

2nd. To appoint two Auditors for the current year.

3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE and LUCKMIDAS DHARSEY, Esqrs., who retire in pursuance of Clause 64 of the Deed of Settlement, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Passengers through Egypt will be reduced to the undermentioned rates :—

1st Class Passengers ..... £2 10s.
2nd do. do. ..... " 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt, and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be :—

1st Class Passengers ..... 90 lbs.
2nd do. do. ..... 50 "

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamer with it.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamer will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts VIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—30,00,000 Rupees.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
SHELLABEAR DOMINEY, Esq.
BEHOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements will be made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong and Shanghai at par, with the intention of opening Branches in due course.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and will allow Interest, thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent, per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 6½ do. do.
Do. 5 do. do. 6 do. do.

COMMISSIONS.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the Bankers' usual terms.

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per ct.

Any further information as to orders of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. LEAD, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.—82.

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, nor any mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the truth of their perfect harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy (*because they act in accordance with the good laws of Nature and of Providence*), can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Graefenberg family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious, and surely effective.*

(From the New York Times.)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(From the New York Daily Times.)

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the resident physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of diseases.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.
FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York Commercial Advertiser.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.
N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.
WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following :

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1859.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I believe the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.
L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1851,
GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of D eds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 1859. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, prevention, and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 1 Rupee and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

The medicines are—

The Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon	...price	3	6 per bottle.
Sarsaparilla Compound	... "	2	4 "
Pile Remedy	... "	2	4 "
Dysentery Syrup	... "	1	2 "
Children's Panacea	... "	1	2 "
Fever and Ague Remedy ...	... "	1	2 per box.
Vegetable Pills	... "	0	9 "
Eye Lotion	... "	0	9 per bottle.
Green Mountain Ointment ...	... "	0	9 per box.
Health Bitters	... "	0	9 per bottle.
Consumptives' Balm	... "	5	0 per bottle.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

N.B.—These Medicines, owing to their low price, are sold for Cash only.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Goytam, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th September, at 6 P.M. A packet for like letters will be opened on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Emperor Hindostan*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail

CALENDAR—AUG.—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Thursday 1st ..... 10h. 50m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday 9th ..... 10h. 42m. A.M.
Full Moon, Friday 16th ..... 3h. 0m. P.M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd ..... 11h. 44m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.		Evening Gun.
					Morn.	Even.	
Wed.	31	Mercury sets at 7h.31m. P.M.	h. m. 5 55	h. m. 6 15	h. m. 7 35	h. m. 10 32	30th August 1864.
Thur.	1	St. Giles.	5 56	6 13	11 8	11 33	
Fri.	2	St. Stephen, C.	5 57	6 12	11 42	11 57	
Sat.	3	Daylight at 4h. 31m. A.M.	5 57	6 12			
Sun.	4	13th Sunday after Trinity	5 58	6 11	0 23	0 58	
Mon.	5	Old St. Bartholomew	5 47				
		Madras U. Incorporated	5 47	6 10	0 52	1 8	31st August 1864.
Tues.	6	Venus rises at 5h. 56m. A.M.	5 47	6 0	1 24	1 41	1st September 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 18	KURRACHEE	Aug. 24
AGRA	Aug. 23	LAHORE	Aug. 20
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 23	LONDON	Aug. 3
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 3	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 11	MADRAS	Aug. 24
BANGALORE	Aug. 23	MALTA	Aug. 3
CALCUTTA	Aug. 25	MEERUT	Aug. 23
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	Aug. 24
CEYLON	Aug. 15	PUNJAUB	Aug. 20
COCHIN	July 26	PENANG	Aug. 8
DELHI	Aug. 23	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 4	SEIZE	Aug. 12
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

A MEETING of the Bombay Bench of Justices has been called for Friday next to consider the letter of Government on the nomination of Mr. Bayly by the Commissioners as Surveyor to the Municipality—a letter which really raises the question whether or not the Bench is to have an independent existence. To prevent misunderstanding, it may be well for us to premise that the controversy between Government and the Justices has no reference to the general merits of Mr. Bayly, or to his special qualifications for the office to which he has been appointed. Probably no better man than he for the work could have been found in Bombay. That is admitted on all hands; what is disputed by the Bench is the right of the Municipal Commissioners to distribute the patronage of subordinate Municipal appointments among their own friends in any way that pleases them best, and to set the Bench at defiance, by invoking the sanction of Government for their acts, whenever any resolution is passed by the Justices in favour of the principle of open and equal competition for these appointments. The logic of the official letter, that the appointment is confirmed by Government because the Bench does not say Mr. Bayly is not fit for it, is, therefore, quite beside the question. By law the Bench is invested with authority to approve, and consequently to disapprove, of appointments made by the Commissioners. That authority Mr. Ravenscroft, the President of the Municipal Commission, deliberately and of malice aforethought set at naught. After having created an evil precedent which future Commissioners may abuse to appoint utterly incompetent men to the situations in their gift, he coolly snapped his fingers at the Bench when his conduct was censured, and said that it did not matter in the least to him whether the Bench liked or disliked what he had done. The Government of Bombay has now, by implication, supported Mr. Ravenscroft in offering this slight to the Bench of Justices. Instead of vindicating the outraged dignity of the Bench by requiring the Commissioner to retract the offensive words he uttered, it has, by granting its sanction to Mr. Bayly's appointment without subjecting Mr. Ravenscroft to the penalty even of a mild reproof, sanctioned not merely the appointment itself, but the unconstitutional manner in which that appointment was made and the arrogant repudiation by the Municipal Commissioners of the lawful control of the Bench of Justices. Nothing remains but for the Bench to assert its own authority, and to prove by a spirited remonstrance that it will not tamely submit to become a laughing-stock and object of contempt at once to the Government and the Municipal Commissioners.

But the Justices can do more than protest. They have to choose on Friday a new Chairman in the place of the Hon. Mr. Scott; and, if they are true to themselves and determined not to give way in the very commencement of the inevitable conflict which has now broken out, here as in Calcutta, between the representatives of despotism and the representatives of local government, they will take care to select a Chairman who may be relied upon to maintain their rights and privileges against all assailants. The name of Mr. Oliver, the Senior Magistrate of Police, has been mentioned as an eligible candidate for the Chairmanship; and, no doubt, were the position and powers of the Bench as well assured as those of the House of Commons, it would be desirable to imitate the example of the great pattern of representative assemblies by appointing as Chairman an eminently suave, courteous, and popular gentleman, who would guide the deliberations of the Bench with perfect temper and impartiality. But the aspect of the times seems to us to demand the appointment of a Chairman who will impersonate the energy and public spirit of the independent members of the Bench. In Calcutta, the lately created Municipal Corporation has been almost strangled to death by the cruel hands of the Lieutenant Governor, who tells the Justices very plainly that, if they do not do what the Government bids them do, their mouths will be closed altogether; and, unless Bombay now set an example of independence, we fear that the doom is sealed of free Municipal institutions in India. The right of self-government is, we take it, worth fighting for even in this country. Men who are indifferent as to the manner in which the town is governed, and who affect to sneer at "local squabbles" as matters beneath their notice, only proclaim themselves to be idle and selfish, and therefore bad, citizens. Happily, there is now a better spirit than this prevalent in Bombay, and circumstances are favourable to the assumption by our town of the lead in the struggle for Municipal independence. There is at present before the Legislative Council a Municipal Bill which the vigorous action of the Bench under a skilful leader might convert into a charter of the liberties of the Presidency Town, but which, if it become law in its present form, will only serve as an instrument for crushing all opposition to the decrees of Government. For, although Mr. Cassels, the author of the Bill, has accepted the principle of making the Bench a Corporation and investing it with the right of property in the Municipal funds, he still clings to the plan which the Bench rejected of leaving the appointment of a Chief Commissioner in the hands not of the Bench but of Government. This is, in fact, to repeat the cardinal mistake which has proved fatal to the efficiency of the Calcutta Corporation. The right of nominating the Chairman of the Corporation was reserved to the Bengal Government, and of course it was soon found that Mr. Bendon's nominee and the Justices whom he was appointed to preside over could not work pleasantly or usefully together. Before declaring that free Municipalities must be merely "great public shams" in India, we must give the system of self-government a fair trial. This it has not had in Calcutta, but this it may have in Bombay if the influence of the Justices prevail in the Legislative Council to give the Bench the right of appointing its own Commissioner. It is essential, then, that at this crisis the Justices should choose a Chairman who will let slip no opportunity of urging their just claims on the attention of Government and the Legislative Council. We do not presume to make any nomination of our own; but we hope that the Bench, as it values its own authority, will choose an independent man rather than a servant of Government, a fighting in preference to an ornamental Chairman.

WE publish below the draft of a petition to the Legislative Council against the Wagers or Time Bargains Bill. A copy now lies at our office for signature; and we shall be glad if our native contemporaries who disapprove of the Bill will circulate the petition amongst their subscribers and obtain as many signatures as possible by Friday next, as it is of importance that, if anything is to be done, it should be done this week before the meeting of the Council on Saturday. A numerously and influentially signed petition would be decisive of the fate of the Bill; and we hope that the European and native merchants of Bombay will make an effort, though the time be short, to save the Presidency the ridicule and humiliation of having this unwise and unnecessary measure sent up to Calcutta for the consideration of the Viceroy in Council :—

Unto His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Members of the Bombay Legislative Council the Petition of the undersigned Merchants and Inhabitants of Bombay,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your petitioners view with regret and alarm the possibility of the Wagers Bill now before your Hon'ble Council becoming law in this Presidency. No sufficient grounds for the introduction of such exceptional legislation have been brought forward by the promoters of the measure, nor has it been shown by any proofs worthy of consideration that the deterioration to public morality on account of the system of Time-bargains which prevails in India calls for further legislative interference.

That Time-bargains are not peculiar to this part of India, but have formed from time immemorial a large item in the commercial dealings of the native population, and that to deal with the system in one province of India alone, as proposed by the Bill, is not only impolitic but unfair.

That Act XXI. of 1848, in declining to give the countenance of the State to the system of Time-bargaining by debarring the principals in such transactions from coming into the Law Courts, went as far as was necessary in the way of State interference; and that further restrictive legislation is calculated to impede the freedom of trade.

That the system of Time-bargaining is so thoroughly interwoven with all native ideas of commercial dealings, that no attempt on the part of the Legislature short of a penal measure is at all likely to lead to any permanent eradication of such system.

That a measure whereby more stringently repressive steps than those taken by Act XXI. of 1848 are resorted to must lead to hardship and probably to greater immorality.

That, in the event of the Bill being limited to putting the shroffs who act as brokers in such transactions in the same position as their principals under Act XXI. of 1848, the ingenuity of the people and their natural love of Time-bargains would before a month was over lead them to devise some other method of conducting their transactions without violating the letter of the law; and that thus the proposed Act would speedily become inoperative. And further, that cases of hardship may arise by thus arbitrarily depriving such brokers or agents as may have no guilty participation in the Time-bargain of all recourse at law for the recovery of their legitimate claims.

That the system of Time-bargaining in produce is not necessarily immoral in its nature, but is often resorted to in order to reduce the risk in large commercial transactions and for other reasons irrespective of any immoral gambling spirit; and that in this view to endeavour to put down the system by legislative enactments is to interfere unwarrantably and unnecessarily with what comes clearly within the limits of the *liberties* of trade.

That although it may be shown that Time-bargaining has the effect of raising prices in certain states of the market, and thereby accommodating the buyer for actual delivery and upsetting his calculations, this appears to be no sufficient reason for protecting one class of commercial dealings by arbitrarily interfering to put down another.

That clauses 7 and 8 of the proposed Bill are not only flagrantly at variance with the spirit of Act XXI. of 1848, which aims only at withdrawing the protection of the Law Courts from those engaged in Time-bargains, whereas the above clauses seek to prostitute our Courts to the base uses of the dishonest Time-bargainer, but that direct encouragement is given by them to the committal of an immorality infinitely greater than the Time-bargain itself, even if such Time-bargain be a mere gambling transaction.

That the local Government is not called on to interfere to intensify and render more stringent the provisions of Act XXI. of 1848, when the Central Government has thought proper to abstain from such interference. The Supreme Government has contented itself with passing the above Act for all India as an expression of its dislike of excessive speculation, but it has not thought proper to go further. In the same manner the Home Government has a somewhat similar statute, but unlike the promoters of the proposed measure they decline to interfere further, and leave the trader unmolested.

Your petitioners would humbly beg that the reasons above given may be taken into the consideration of Hon'ble members, and would respectfully express their hope that your Hon'ble Council will not permit the measure to pass into law.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 29TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Singapore* from China anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 30TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Archis* from Cocanada anchored.

NEGAPATAM, 28TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Penang* sailed for Colombo.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO SIR ALEXANDER LAWRENCE.

From Lieut.-Col. MARRIOTT, Secy. to Govt.

POONA, 30TH AUGUST.

Sir Alexander, eldest son of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, and nephew of the Viceroy, has met his death by an accident. A bridge over a precipice on the Thibet Road gave way under his horse. Death was instantaneous.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 29TH AUGUST.

Arrived steamer *Singapore* from Hongkong 12th, Singapore 21st, and Penang 23rd instant.

The news brought by the mail is scanty. The principal item of intelligence is the capture of the City of Nankin by the Imperialists on the 19th ultimo. Full particulars of the attack, made upon Colonel Gordon's advice, have not yet been received owing to the non-arrival in Hongkong of the Shanghai mail for Europe; but the likelihood is that the mere terror of Colonel Gordon's name operated in promoting the capture of the City.

From Pekin, Japan, and other ports there are no advices.

COMMERCIAL

Per Steamer *Singapore* :—

OPIUM—
Malwa ..... dlrs. 700 per chest.
Patna ..... " 595[516]..
Benares ..... " 495 "

EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills ..... 4s. 9¼d. per dlr.
Private Bills ..... 4s. 9¼d. "
On Bombay ..... Rs. 223½ per 100 dlrs.
On Calcutta ..... Rs. 228 "

Steamers arrived—From Calcutta *Reeves* 5th and *Australia* 10th instant. From Bombay *Emeu* on 30th.

Shanghai advices to 6th August.

OPIUM—
Malwa ..... Taels 535 per chest.
Patna ..... " 393 [380]..

EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills ..... 6s. 1d. per tael.
On Bombay ..... Rs. 228 per tael= 100.

THE *Englishman* :—"We learn that the district of Anjengo in Madras has been ordered to be made over to the Rajah of Travancore, but the inhabitants, both Native and European, have protested against the transfer, and the decision has been suspended."

THE same :—"The Lieutenant Governor, we understand, has again recommended that the honorary titles granted to officers serving Government, be continued to them after they vacate their offices or retire from the service. This proposition was once negatived by Lord Elgin, who did not perceive how much annoyance his refusal would give to the Natives."

THE same :—"We learn that the deputation allowance of a military officer, officiating in a civil appointment to which a consolidated salary is fixed, is for the future, whether he be relieved of his substantive duties or not, to be calculated on the consolidated salary of the appointments in which he is officiating, that being the principle on which deputation allowance is granted to the Covenanted Civilian."

THE same :—"We have heard that the Secretary of State has expressed his satisfaction with the Judicial Administration of Oude. He expects also, he said, Sir John Lawrence's intimate knowledge of the people of India, will enable him to put down the practice of employing eunuchs, which encourages so many to continue finding victims for their depraved customs in spite of all precautions hitherto taken. It is well known that even now there are procurers of eunuchs in many parts of India. He also hopes that the practice of Suttee, which lingers in different places, will be finally stopped. Infanticide, he trusts, will cease, as well as burying alive, which is practised by some fanatics *(Somadh.)*"

THE *Indian Daily News* :—"Dr. J. McClelland, Officiating Principal Inspector-General of the Bengal Medical Service, leaves for England this morning by the P. & O. Company's steamer *Nemba*, which takes the mails to Suez. Dr. McClelland does not return to India, but will retire upon his pension of the highest grade. We believe that Dr. Bruce, who is to succeed Dr. McClelland as Governor of the Medical Department, comes down to the Presidency immediately to take chare of the appointment, which is, we understand, to be kept an 'Officiating' one: why, we do not know."

THE same :—"It appears that in winding up the affairs of the East Indian Regiment at Barrackpore a considerable defalcation has been discovered in the mess accounts, and the Major-General Commanding the Division has ordered a Court of Enquiry to assemble at the station this day to investigate the causes of the deficiency, and, if possible, to find out who is culpable and responsible. We hear that one officer of the regiment has been requested to place about four or five thousand rupees at the disposal of those who are entrusted with the liquidation of the mess liabilities, but he has politely declined the invitation; and hence, we we believe, the assembling of the Court of Enquiry, which may possibly slide into a Court-martial. If all reports be true, the accounts of the East Indian Regiment are not the only ones at Barrackpore which require a little looking after."

THE same :—"In re-organising the new Native Army, a few years ago, it was ruled that there should be no more 'local' corps, but that all the sepoy regiments should move about and take 'general service.' We now hear that it is the intention of the Government to localise, to a certain extent, all the Goorkha regiments, in its employ, and that suitable stations in a climate congenial to their constitution and health will be selected for them, where they will build and live under ordinary circumstances; arming and marching whensoever ordered when war breaks out, and the State requires their services in the field. We think this arrangement excellent, and one of which the gallant, faithful Goorkhas are highly deserving. They will thrive and live happily in an elevated climate, and always will be, as they always have been, ready to fly to arms and march anywhere at the call of the Government."

THE *Hindoo Patriot* hears that "Sir John Lawrence meditates large army reductions. He is of opinion, and justly too, that India does not require a large standing army of eighty thousand Europeans. No one knows better than Sir John Lawrence what number of troops is necessary to preserve the peace of the Queen's Indian Empire. The Commander-in-Chief and Sir Robert Napier have, we understand, vigorously opposed the proposal for military retrenchments; they point to Nepaul, Hyderabad, the Rajpootana States, and Afghanistan, as the sources of future danger to India. But Sir John, we learn, in three able minutes, has harried into pieces the specious arguments of the military members. He has demonstrated that their fears are quite chimerical, and that the arrangements proposed by him under the guidance of a military chief who keeps his eyes open and knows his duty, will render India perfectly safe. Sir Charles Trevelyan, and other members of Council have zealously supported the Governor General. All the minutes and papers on the subject have been transmitted to the Secretary of State, who we have no doubt will fully appreciate the force of Sir John's reasoning."

THE *Englishman* :—"Our correspondent *Madoo* requests us to publish an appeal to the 'People of England,' in behalf of the Local officers of the Indian Army. The numerous letters we receive clearly prove that Sir Charles Wood's scheme is not likely to satisfy the Locals, who certainly have every right to consideration; but the remedy really lies with the Officers themselves. Those letters, which we invariably re-publish in our Overland paper, will show those at home the real facts of the case, and, as in the case of the Medical Officers, that is the best chance for the Indian Officers. Isolated cases will not go far, but a constant stream of correspondence in the papers must at last attract attention, and at any rate, it will materially assist the efforts of the Committee. We have recently heard some very sad stories of the ruin brought upon many officers by the recent changes, but it would do no good to particularise them. A general agitation is the only thing that *will* do any good, and to further that, we will re-publish, at an early opportunity, the form of petition which appeared in our paper a short time past. There is a strong force arrayed against the Indian officers, but Justice and Right are on their side, and it is not a small point in their favour that the *Times*, in dealing with their case, concluded its remarks by saying that—'it is vain to lecture A. for grumbling, as Sir C. Wood does, because though he has received too little, B. has received too much. The way to prevent grumbling is to see that no man gets less than his due; it is a distinct and less important duty to see that no man gets more.' The error made by the *Times* in stating that the concessions were as great as could be expected, is compensated for by this closing sentence, which puts the real point of the whole question fairly and without any attempt at strengthening a weak case by the aid of fine writing. It is for the Indian officers then, backed by the Indian Press, to show that they have 'received less than their dues,' and public opinion in England will, with the case once clearly before it, see that the injustice is removed."

BOMBAY.

WE understand that Government propose to spend ten thousand rupees for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings for Government Schools in Guzerat.

JOHN BUDD PHEAR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bengal on the 19th instant.

THE Government of India, we learn, has declined to sanction the increase of Rs.400 to the salary of the Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.

MR. R. W. LODWICK, Civil Paymaster, Madras, has obtained special leave of absence for six months, on private affairs, under section XIV. of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, commencing from the 1st of January next.

THE new terminus and passenger station of the G. I. P. Railway will, it is understood, be erected near the site of the old Bazaar Gate, and not on the ground which is to be reclaimed in Mody Bay, as was originally intended.

IT is understood that the Hon'ble M. H. Scott will proceed to Europe shortly after the close of the Legislative Session. The Hon. gentleman is said to have amassed, what may even in these money-making times be called, a colossal fortune. It is not expected that he will return again to this country.

THE Judges of the High Court have determined upon opening a third Court after the termination of the next Criminal Session, next month, in a room now used as an office by the Sealer in the Court House. There are a large number of cases awaiting trial on the list, and the sitting of an additional Judge will greatly facilitate public business.

THE 28th Foot ("the old Bear Slashers") are expected to embark for England from Kurrachee in the end of November, and will be relieved by the 72nd Highlanders from Mhow. The old 28th are well known in Bombay and will take with them, on their departure, the good wishes of all who have associated with their officers. The Highlanders are sure to meet with a hearty welcome on their arrival.

A SEAMAN, named Thomas Simmons, belonging to the American ship *Ellen Maria*, was placed before Mr. Oliver yesterday, charged with stealing some petty article from his captain's cabin. This charge being unproveable the man was then charged with desertion, but His Worship informed the Yankee skipper that he had no jurisdiction in the case.

SUTTEE has been a long correspondence going on for some months past between the Consulting Engineer to Government in the Railway Department and the Engineers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in reference to the stability of the Mhyjee bridge near Ahmedabad. This very identical bridge has fallen in during the present rains; so it is to be hoped that the question will now be settled.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment at Colaba (weather permitting) this evening :—

March.—" Rosalie"	Schmuck
Waltz.—" La Chatelaine"	Bosquet.
Aria (Op).—" Barbiere de Seviglia."...	Rossini.
Quadrille.—"Olden Times"	Coote.
Scena e Cavatina (Op).—" Macbeth"	Verdi.
Galop.—" Love's Delight"	Berner.

At the Small Cause Court yesterday, whilst the Full Court was sitting, a Banian was fined Rs. 2 by Dr. Reid, for prompting a man in the witness box. The delinquent no doubt imagined he could waft an Irish whisper safely from the midst of the crowd in which he was sitting, but the sharp ears and eyes of Mr. Manockjee detected him, and he was forthwith brought to the front and inducted in the above sum, after which he was politely seen to the bottom of the stairs by one of the Bailiffs in waiting.

MR. HOWARD.—The Missionary party in India may well curse the evil hour when they first set Exeter Hall in motion. Perhaps, in the simplicity of their souls, they thought to crush beneath the weight of its moral influence, Mr. Howard, and his system, the double victims of their wrath. With a patience truly heroic, they bottled up their fury, and bore up with the system, and its hated impersonation, lying in wait for an opportunity, when the departure of Mr. Howard from those shores suddenly unsealed their manifold tongues. They pressed their advantage with a most Christian perseverance, and after having done what little lay in their sphere to despatter with their dirt the fair character of a man who was protected by his inability to answer their charges, they set their agents in England to work his ruin there. Accordingly Exeter Hall mustered its numbers, and all in a body waited upon the Secretary of State, and charged Mr Howard with having pursued an anti-Christian policy in his capacity as the Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Howard fortunately was present when this evangelical deputation waited upon the Secretary. He was thus able to explain the tendencies of his educational system, and succeeded in satisfying the deputation that the anti-Christian cry raised against him in India was adopted from no foundation in truth, but from motives of pure convenience as the most eligible party-cry to stir up the bigotry of old England against him.

This peaceful termination of the conference will blank the fond hopes of those who had expected far other results from it. There could be no exception to the Judge and the accusers. The present Secretary of State was the author of the great despatch on Education of 1854, and it was at the instance of Exeter Hall, represented by the deputation, that the Court of Directors yielded the ground they had previously taken up in this matter of State Education. That Mr. Howard has succeeded in completely convincing the Secretary and the Deputation that his whole system was based upon the liberal foundation of the policy of the Despatch is a great triumph indeed, and Mr. Howard's friends and well-wishers may well feel proud of it. We regard it as such, and our faith in the system and justice is not at all staggered by the series of random attacks which have appeared in the great organ of the party opposed to him.—*India Prakash.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 30th August.)

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—From the Collector's report it appears that up to the 30th July the rain fell, though in some places somewhat scanty, had not retarded agricultural operations. A few fever cases were observed and cholera had broken out close to Hullial. Some cases of small-pox had also occurred near the Coast.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—30th August.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CHEATING.—Lingapa Junnapa was charged with cheating one Dhunjee Dhurmsee, by inducing him to deliver pieces of longcloth of the estimated value of 2057-4 as was one of the old sort of cases of cheating when the prisoner and his brother went to the prosecutor's ...ngcloth, and upon being shown the goods they agreed to purchase them, for which they were to pay ready money; but on their stating that they had no money with them the goods were sent home on the understanding that the money was to be sent back by the prosecutor's servant. The prisoner and his brother induced the man to go with them, without the money, and on the following day [illegible] sent to the prisoner's house, who informed him that his brother was out and that the goods had been sent to Sholapur. It was out as appeared no chance of getting the money the prisoner was given in charge of the police, and eventually the goods themselves were discovered in the neighbourhood.

His Worship postponed the case in order to issued a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner's brother.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—30th August.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Futroo, Sukeena, and Bheema women, were respectively placed at the bar, charged with the theft of certain ornaments and a currency note, of the aggregate value of Rs. 361, the property of one Mahomed Ibrahim, who keeps a shop for the sale of cutlery near the Null Bazar.

It appeared that the prosecutor lives in a room on the ground-floor of a house in Peeroo Havildar Street, and that he had a box in that room, containing these ornaments, which he last saw safe on the 19th instant. On the morning of the 23rd instant, when he next opened the box in question, he found the whole of the gold and silver ornaments gone. He first went to Futroo, wife of his brother-in-law, and asked her about the ornaments, but she denied all knowledge of them. At about five o'clock, on the same evening, he called a police sepoy, by name Ameer Ally, and made a report of the theft to him in the presence of the prisoner Futroo. She then made a statement in regard to the ornaments, and in consequence of that statement, witness, a policeman, and Futroo woman, went upstairs to the room of the accused Sukkeena. Futroo said that she had given the ornaments to

so rules Admiral Rous (*the highest authority in such matters,*) in his admirable letter to the *Times* in June last headed "Racing and Race Horses" and from which I will again quote before closing this letter.

It was by giving "Kings' Plates" to be run for all over the United Kingdom, and thus making racing a National Institution, that England succeeded in gaining so valuable a breed of horses, a reserve fund, on which the country can draw for ever, to supply the Cavalry ranks with such chargers as no other country in the world can boast of. The Emperor of the French (that sagacious monarch!) is also following a similar course. The Royal Plates now given as racing prizes in France, are many in number and princely in value, and within 20 years the fruits of this policy will be seen in an improved breed of French horses. Already have large "Haras," or breeding establishments, been started in several districts of France, and from one of these has issued the now celebrated "Vermont" the conqueror of our Derby winner "Blair Athol."

With such examples before it, surely the Indian Government might also take a step in this direction. Our present Governor General is said to be personally opposed to racing, but if Her Gracious Majesty, "God Bless her!" under advice from the best and wisest in the land, thinks it right to give public purses for racing prizes, surely, her representative in the East ought not, and I am sure will not, allow his personal feelings on the subject to influence his mind in a great public question involving large interests.

I do not ask Sir John Lawrence individually, to give a Governor's Cup as his predecessors did, but I do most respectfully ask the Right Honorable Sir John Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B.; K.S.I.; Viceroy and Governor General of India, in the interests and for the welfare of the country he governs, to sanction, or recommend for sanction, the bestowal, annually, of a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be run for as Royal Plates of Rs. 1,000 each at five of the large stations in Bengal and the N. W. Provinces, say Calcutta, Seapore, Allahabad, Meerut and Lahore or something like the following terms :— A Queen's Plate of Rs. 1,000 for all Maiden Country Breds, weight for age, entrance Rs. 50. The distances to be 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ and 2 miles ; the first race of the season to be a mile ; the last 2 miles. And if His Excellency would rescind the order prohibiting the sale of Stud Bred horses, save rejections, I would take the liberty of guaranteeing, that the State would more than recover the sum given for Royal Plates, provided a rule to the following effect was passed " No Horse, Mare, Colt, or Filly to be sold from any of the Government Stud (save rejections) for a less sum than Rs. 1,500." Scores ; if not hundreds, would be sold at this price if Queen's Plates were given, and if, as it is officially reported, a 4 year old Stud Bred can be reared for 450 Rs. and sold for 1,500 to 2,500 (as the price ought not to be limited) the profits on these sales would be very great.

But this is not the chief good to be expected from giving Royal Plates. These racing prizes will bring private breeders into the field as they have in France, and as all the horses bred for the Turf will not turn out racers, many will be available for chargers, hacks, harness horses and Cavalry remounts. " The price of young stock depends in great measure on the amounts of prizes in prospective" so writes the Admiral, and if breeders in this country can be assured of good prizes for their stock, the demand on the supply will soon overtake the demand. It is a very great mistake to suppose that breeding for the Turf will produce weeds. Hear what Admiral Rous says on this point ;—" There can be but one opinion among all persons who are interested in the Turf, that the grand object of breeding is to combine good size, great strength an l power of endurance with superior speed, this last we have been lost sight of. * * * The deterioration of horses is a pure fiction. Stockwell, King Tom, Young Melbourne, Nabob, and many other Stallions are framed to gallop under 20st. and you may see in Lord Glasgow's and Baron Rothschild's stables, twenty horses up to 18st. whilst sixty years ago, you could not have found five thorough bred horses of this description in the United Kingdom."

Good horses can be bred in this country also as I will show in my next letter, and I am, meanwhile,

CASTOR.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

This important document, together with the Government Resolution thereon, dated the 19th instant, has been placed at the disposal of the Press in the Editors' Room. The following is the

In pursuance of the order conveyed in the above Government Resolution, Military Department, No. 349 of 1863, the Records of the Medical Department in Bombay were examined, and such information as was available in his office was obtained from the Quartermaster General of the Army. It was still found necessary, in order to fulfil the desire of Government, that further information should be called for from each station, and although this has been sought by means of printed Circulars, much delay was occasioned by having in many cases to repeat these references.

2. Summaries of the information collected are annexed ; they are arranged according to stations and corps, and on some points supply what was deficient and correct what was erroneous in the Stational Returns which were furnished to the Royal Commission, and are published in the Appendix of its Report. As the Royal Commission thought the " unsatisfactory state of the water-supply is one of the cardinal defects at Indian stations," particular inquiries were made regarding the drinking-water, its sources and its effects at the various stations, and the results of the inquiries are given in these summaries. When any departure from the ordinary routine of canteen issues has been observed it has been noted. A statistical table obtained from the Principal Inspector-General Medical Department has been given for each station, and it brings the record of sickness and mortality up to the end of last year.

3. Owing to there being but few of the medical men who had to reply to the Circular inquiries that had been long located at their present stations, and owing to there being no comprehensive record of changes and additions in buildings to refer to, there may be omissions discoverable in the supplementary reports which are now given.

4. In reporting " how far the improvements of late years and the elimination of exceptional data modify the conclusions of the Royal Commission as to the general sanitary condition of the Bombay Army," it is convenient to follow the order observed by the Commission in its recommendations.

5. In those recommendations there are several that are for the decision of the Home Government, such are—No. 1, as to the age of recruits for India ; No. 2, the issue of spirits on board ship in the voyage out ; No. 6, the length of the period of service in India ; Nos. 33 and 34, the course of instruction for medical candidates and cadets of engineers ; and Nos. 35 and 36, relating to the constitutions of Commissioners of Public Health.

6. There are likewise among the recommendations those that are applicable to the whole Indian Army, and not of separate application to the Bombay Army. Of these No. 3 relates to the question of discontinuing the sale of spirits in canteens and prohibiting it in bazars ; No. 4 is concerning the rations of the troops—a matter which has recently been inquired into and decided by the Government of India ; No. 20 regarding the checking the evil of syphilis—a measure towards which is now before the Legislative Council of India ; No. 26 the introduction of the home hospital diet tables ; Nos. 27, 28, and 29 the adoption of the home system of trained hospital attendants ; Nos. 30 and 31 the revision of the station of troops ; and No. 32 the preparation of a Code of Sanitary Regulations for India, with which, by letter No. 297 of 1863 of the Secretary of State, the Committee at Calcutta is charged.

7. All the other recommendations of the Royal Commission are of separate application to this as well as to the other presidencies, and it has been to the subjects of them, and to the allegations and conclusions on which they are based, that inquiry has chiefly been directed.

8. Since the date of the Returns to the Royal Commission the European troops have been withdrawn from Surat ; and Ahmedabad and Baroda, which were for a time relinquished, have again been occupied by Europeans.

9. Sea-coast Sanitaria have been established at Bombay (Colaba), at Rairee for invalids in the Southern Maratha Country, and more recently at Bulsar for the benefit of invalids in the Northern Division of the Army.

10. Taking the recommendations seriatim, the first in order is that regarding the extension of the means of instruction and recreation. The Reporter states that "some means of passing the time are provided for the soldier at all stations. The usual games are long bullets, quoits, fives, and cricket ; and almost every station has its ball court and skittle-alley." Such is the case in the Bombay Army, and it is chiefly in these athletic exercises that the soldiers find their pastime. In the recapitulation of the Report, however, it is said " the means of recreation are few, of exercise none." In the body of the Report it is recorded " the men's amusements, such as they are, are always connected more or less with drink." In so far as it is from the Canteen Fund that their implements for play are obtained, their games are connected with drink, but it is not the case, as might be inferred, that drinking accompanies their games or exercises, or necessarily follows them. Since the rendering of the Stational Returns to the Commission there has been much done for the the occupation of the men in the establishment of workshops and gardens (as is shown in the printed abstract of Reports on Workshops issued by the Adjutant General of the Army in November last), so that the recommendation to this effect has in some measure been anticipated. Two-thirds of the corps have one or more workshops, and there are very few stations where the ground is fit for it where the soldiers have not gardens. At most stations there is already a Coffee-room, separate from the Canteen, although at some of them it is as yet but of a very inferior description. Improvements have taken place in the Reading-rooms of some corps. At two or three stations gymnasia have been begun, but as yet there are none on the scale recommended by the Royal Commission :—" That covered sheds for exercise and gymnastics be provided, and that gymnastic exercises be made a parade." The gymnastic sheds if made sufficiently large would afford covered places where the men could walk and take exercise during the heat of the day and in the rainy season."

11. The seventh recommendation, "that provision be made for passing invalids at the port of embarkation without delay, and for their immediate shipment home," is not now so literally applicable as before the year 1860, as invalids are no longer congregated in large numbers at Bombay, to wait for the decision of the Annual Committee, but are mostly passed at Khandalla or Kurrachee. But the immediate shipment home of invalids has yet to be earnestly hoped for as a means of saving life and of restoring health. The sick soldier compared with the officer lies under great disadvantages in this respect.

12. The eighth recommendation is " that works of drainage and water-supply be carried out at all stations." The conclusion given in the recapitulation, that " none of the stations have any subsoil drainage, and there are no means of removing the rainfall except surface-gutters," is generally true, yet there are partial exceptions, as in the Infantry lines at Belgaum, where there are underground drains for the rainfall, and which used also to drain the urinaries. There are many stations where subsoil drainage would be advantageous and where an outfall for the mere water-drainage of the soil would be available ; but at other stations of this Army the sites of barracks and hospitals have been chosen on gentle eminences, where the rock being at the surface such operations seem little called for, and would be almost impracticable. The drainage for necessaries, urinaries, and cook-houses, and for away fluid refuse or what is embraced in the term house drainage, however, is included in the recommendation, and is viewed by the Royal Commision as an " indispensable sanitary improvement." It was from imperfect data, derived probably from observations made on the banks of the great rivers of the Bengal Presidency and Burmah, that the Commission was led to recommend that such drainage should be carried out at all stations. Drainage of this kind requires besides a very copious water-supply, an outfall into an abundant ever flowing current, such as is available in rivers like the Indus or the Ganges or the Irrawadee, or in such a tideway as that found in the harbour of Bombay ; but no such outfall is available at any inland stations of the Northern, the Mhow, or the Poona Divisions of the Army, or in the Southern Maratha Country.

13. In England there are as yet but comparatively few of even the large provincial towns that have house drainage such as is considered indispensable for our military stations, and although it does not appear in the evidence before the Royal Commission, yet there have been urgent remonstrances from various parts of England against the rivers being turned by drainage schemes into foul ditches, and this evil has been discussed and has been contested against in the Proceedings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. This unsatisfactory experience alone would be reason for hesitating before using small rivers as the receptacles for foul sewage ; but when it is considered that with very few exceptions the rivers of this presidency, although of great magnitude when swollen by the annual periodic rains, become shallow streams in the hot season, or often cease altogether to flow, leave but pools in their watercourses ; and when it is considered at the same time that the villages along the banks of the rivers are often solely dependent for their water-supply on those pools or shallow streams—it cannot but forcibly be seen that it would be an outrageous injustice to poison those water-sources of the people of the country in the attempt to escape from the greater trouble that attends [illegible] sing otherwise of sewage matter.

[illegible] tanks, wells, [illegible] apart tanks [illegible] for supplying [illegible] and drinking. [illegible] at tanks of the [illegible] the former pur- [illegible] graduated. Not- [illegible] s the evidence [illegible] of organic matter finds its [illegible] Sometimes the same tanks [illegible] pean and Native troops."

15. The Commissioners in their report quote their own questions 5855 and 5856, tending to show that European troops in India have their water-supply sometimes from tanks polluted by the surrounding defecations of the natives, and quote also the responses of the witness, who adds, moreover, that the defecation may be in the water, and who also testifies that there is nothing else for the European troops but the water of these tanks. These allegations regarding the drinking-water used by European troops are altogether inapplicable to the Bombay Army.

16. In the abstracts of Stational Returns appended to the Report of the Royal Commission it is stated under Asseerghur :—" Water derived from tanks ; same tank used for drinking and bathing. For the former natives slightly clear away surface. Water in the tank well for Europeans is good ; that in the tanks very bad." The Commissioners themselves, misled by the want of precision in the document before them mislead others by the way in which they quote the Station Report. The European troops at Asseerghur have drinking-water drawn from a well only. The Station Committee included in their description of the water-supply the fouler tanks of the neighbouring village as well as the tanks of the fort.

17. There is not a station of the European troops of Bombay where water for drinking is drawn directly from a tank. At Nusseerabad there is a well half a mile from the barracks excavated in hard rock near a tank and probably in part fed by it, and although there is reason to think that the water is objectionable from containing saline matter, there has not been discovered any reason to suppose that the water of the tank is polluted, either directly or indirectly, by the natives, as the ground around is clean to a distance of a furlong, and a guard is placed over it. This water will soon be analysed. At Hydrabad there is a reservoir a mile from the barracks and from other habitation, excavated in calcareous rock, and filled from the Indus during inundation by means of a conduit and sluice, and at a few yards from the edge of this tank there are wells into which the water percolates as through a filter. This water only is used by the European troops. The ground is free from cultivation and habitation, and is clean.

18. In the abstract by the Royal Commission it is quoted in italics from the Stational Report regarding the water at Hydrabad that " *no doubt it swarms with animal life ;*" but on turning to the original it is found stated by the Reporter :—" There are neither plants nor animals in the tank, the water of which is not used for bathing purposes. The tank is not liable to pollution by leaves or other matter falling into it." Of the water he writes, " Although I have never examined it microscopically, I have no doubt it swarms with animal life" It was a mere surmise, and by a microscopic examination, which has since then been made, the surmise has been found to be groundless. Aden is the only station at which there are tanks from which to draw drinking-water, and they are masonry reservoirs that are being prepared to store the rain-water that on rare occasions may flow down from the rocky heights.

19. Regarding the supply from wells the Royal Commission states :—" The supply at up-country stations is mainly derived from wells of from 20 to 30 feet or more in depth." " There is every reason to believe also that many water-sources contain a large amount of organic matters, animal and vegetable." " It is the result of universal experience that shallow wells, such as those used in India, which receive their water through a soil highly charged with organic matter, always contain a considerable amount of that matter in solution." " The water of shallow wells, as already stated, ought always to be avoided." Of the Indian water-sources they write " in scarcely an instance is there any qualitative analysis given, and the composition of the water in the wells in London is assumed as illustrative of what the wells of Indian cantonments are.

20. The Royal Commissioners from want of fuller information from the various stations have drawn their conclusions from home experience. To supply the deficiencies, as regards this Army, in the Stational Returns of 1860, and to correct inaccuracies and remove ambiguities, a series of questions was put to each medical man holding a European charge, and in the appended supplementary reports on the barracks and Hospitals summaries of the information thus o[illegible] are given. There has not yet been [illegible] the publishing of the Report o[illegible] the Commissioners to have the waters chemically analysed ; but it ought not to be forgotten that there is a great difference between distributing to troops the water of new and unknown wells, in which there is obvious risk, and using water that has been long tried. In the latter case—that in which the risk has already been run—the physiological test to which the water has thus been submitted may be presumed to supply in some degree the absence of the desired chemical test.

21. The Commissioners adopt Dr. R. D. Thomson's classification of water sources into (1) that flowing from primary rocks or obtained from pastoral districts ; (2) that from agricultural districts, represented by rivers ; and (3) that from well drainage. From the information collected the wells in use throughout this presidency are with very few exceptions of the 1st and 2nd classes. Many of them, from the open uncultivated condition of their gathering ground and the absence of habitations, may be classed as pastoral or of the nature of springs, while the others being near cultivated fields are of the agricultural class. At Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Belgaum the wells are in gravel or earth, and are in unsafe proximity to barracks or hospitals, and although not as yet known to be unwholesome, are sure after long-continued occupation of the neighbouring buildings to have organic matter accumulated in their surrounding soil. The Artillery at Mhow has a well excavated in rock close to the barracks. At other stations the distance from barracks or other habitation varies from a furlong to a mile. The Artillery at Kirkee is the only corps that uses river-water, and it is only on the failure in the hot season of the purer supply from the wells, which are the 2nd class, that this inferior water is resorted to. It is the Moola river which runs by Kirkee, and its water has not been analyzed. No water is obtained from the more distant and much more foul Moota and Moota-Moola rivers, of which the analyses are inappropriately given in the Stational Return appended to the Royal Commission's Report. The water of the Commissariat well at Kurrachee is known from its effects on those who drink it, its chemical composition, and from the filthiness of the neighbourhood where it is drawn, to be bad.

22. The Royal Commissioners recommend " that the present method of drawing and distributing water be discontinued wherever practicable. That all water used for drinking purposes be filtered or otherwise purified." " The universal method of distributing water is as follows :—It is drawn from the tank or wells by dipping skins or other convenient vessels, and is carried by water-carriers (bheesties) from its source to the barrack." " For drinking purposes an ordinary wooden barrel or jar is provided ; the water is poured from the skin into it, and the water is drawn from the barrel by dipping." " In all the improved supplies the water is delivered from pipes to the consumers—a method of distribution which experience has shown to be absolutely necessary for health and cleanliness." " Whatever be the source, the water should be laid on to every barrack and hospital directly by gravitation, or if local circumstances prevent this being done, the water should be raised by mechanical power, and stored in tanks at a sufficient elevation to enable it to be distributed by gravitation. Anyway the present method of drawing and distributing by hand-labour should be discontinued for all fixed stations with the least possible delay."

23. With the exception that Vehar water is delivered by pipe at the Regimental Hospital, Colaba, there has been no change in the mode of distributing water to the troops. There seems to be no valid reason why the recommendation of the Royal Commission should not be adopted. When a natural head cannot be obtained, the water could be raised by pumps to a water-tower beside the well, and from thence be conveyed to elevated cisterns or plate-iron tanks at the barracks and ablution-rooms, where it could be delivered by taps ; some of these tanks might be fitted as filters.

24. Recommendations 9, 10, 11, and 13 are with reference to Barrack and Hospital construction. Since the Stational Returns were rendered to the Royal Commission there has been no change made in the plans except in those of the buildings at Aboo. Several new barracks have been built or completed to supply the want of the largely-increased number of European soldiers that were sent early in this country on account of the mutinies, and many of whom were badly accommodated in temporary barracks or in buildings converted on the emergency into barracks, and which are described in the Commissioners' Report. Owing to the Stational Returns erroneously giving the aggregate measurements of all the hospital wards instead of each separately, the Royal Commission has been misled with regard to the size and accommodation in the Poona Infantry Hospital, which it mentions as having one hundred beds in one ward whereas these are accommodated in four wards of nearly equal size. The 349 feet which are mentioned as the length of one ward at Poona is the aggregate length of the four wards of the Right Flank Infantry Hospital ; and the whole length given in the Stational Return as the measurement of one ward of the Gorpooree Hospital is the aggregate of four wards of 75 feet each. A like error is found in the Poona Stational Committee's table of barrack measurements, in which the height of the rooms of the new upper-storied barracks at Wanowree is stated to be 37 feet, which is the sum of the heights of the upper and lower rooms.

25. Recommendation 12 is that 1,000 to 1,500 feet of cubic space should be given to 100 feet of area in barracks, as already allotted in future, and also in existing barracks. An endeavour has been made to ascertain the mean space and area that each man had in the barrack-rooms during last year, and for this purpose the measurements were obtained from the medical officers. On comparing these with the measurements given in the Stational Returns great discrepancies are discovered, owing it appears to the Station Committees having given in some instances the total length and breadth of the barrack block, including the small rooms and verandahs, instead of the barrack-room, and in some cases having given the height measured to the ridge or the mean between the wall-plate and ridge instead of only to the wall-plate. Taking the revised and, as is thought, the more correct measurements, and omitting all height above 18 feet, and deducting for married men, non-commissioned, guards, prisoners, and sick absent from the barrack-rooms, it is found that each single man had an average of 65 square feet of floor and 1,133 cubic feet of space, the minima of area being 46 feet for Infantry, 45 feet for Artillery at Aden, and 50 feet in Right Flank barracks, Poona ; the maxima being 124 for Artillery at Neemuch and 136 for the Artillery at Mhow. The minima cubic measurements were 715 for the Artillery at Deesa, 750 for the Left Flank barracks, Poona, and 768 the Infantry detachment at Satara. The maxima of space were in the barracks of the Garrison Artillery at Belgaum 1,824 cubic feet, of Artillery at Neemuch 1,842 feet. and of the Infantry at Kurachee where it was 1,913 feet.

26. The accommodation for the men is much curtailed at some stations by putting part of the barracks to other purposes than of dwellings and dormitories for the men. Such misappropriation of barrack room does not appear to have been brought to the knowledge of the Royal Commission.

27. Recommendation 14 is " that the ventilation of barracks and hospitals be sufficiently provided for independently of doors and windows." Something has within the last few years been done, and is now doing, to improve the ventilation of existing buildings.

28. The 15th recommendation is " that in all Cavalry barracks saddlery-rooms be provided and saddles removed out of the barrack-rooms." The Royal Commission in its Report writes :—" There are no saddlery-rooms belonging to the barracks, and the men carry their saddles saturated with the horses' perspiration into their sleeping-room where they are kept." This general conclusion of the Commission seems to have been formed from oral evidence regarding the barracks at Kirkee, which were then and are still without saddlery-rooms. Of fourteen barracks, accommodating Artillery and Cavalry, there are three in which the Artillery and one in which the Cavalry keep their harness and saddles in their dormitories ; in the other ten they have accommodation for them in the verandahs or in other rooms.

29. Recommendation 16 is " that all barracks and hospitals be provided with sufficient glazed window space to light them, and that they be better lighted at night. Gas to be introduced where practicable." It is recorded by the Royal Commission in its recapitulation :—" Barracks and hospitals have frequently no glazed windows, and only wooden shutters." From the information recently obtained from thirty-five corps or detachments, it is found that their barracks are glazed in twenty-three instances and partially glazed in three more, while in nine instances the barrack windows are unglazed. There is only one hospital for European troops that is without glazed windows, and that temporary hospital will soon be replaced by a new one which is now being built. There is often, however, a great deficiency of day-light both in barracks and in hospitals. There is nothing beyond the expense of apparatus and of manufacturing the gas to prevent barracks and hospitals from being lighted as recommended. At Bombay alone is there any prospect of gas being obtained ready made.

30. Recommendation 17 is " that all barracks be provided with sufficient ablution and bath accommodation, with a constant water-supply. That drinking fountains supplied with filtered water be provided." There have been some new ablution-rooms built since 1860, but there has been very little improvement in the furnishing of them. Few lavatories are provided with tub-baths in sufficient number, and still fewer have shower-baths. The barracks at Hydrabad have in each of their ablution-rooms eight shower-baths, but these can never be used as the soldiers and their families are on a daily allowance of five gallons of water for each person. This station is near the bank of the Indus river.

31. Recommendation 18 is " that the barrack cook-houses be improved and better ventilated." Improvements in ventilation have in some cases been made.

32. The 19th recommendation is " that wherever practicable iron or earthenware latrines, supplied with water and drained to an outlet, be introduced instead of the present system ; that where this is impracticable, all cesspits be abolished, and metal or earthenware vessels, to be removed twice a day, be substituted ; that improved urinals supplied with a jet for lavatory purposes, as well as with a free supply of water for cleansing and drainage of urinals, be provided." The impracticability of providing a proper outlet precludes the use of water latrines at any of the existing barracks. The introduction of metal vessels, to be removed twice or oftener daily, was begun some years ago, and the use of these is still becoming more general. At many stations cesspits are altogether abolished, and at those where they still exist it is for fluid excreta, and they are emptied daily. At many barracks what are called cesspits, but erroneously, are merely moveable iron pails for catching the waste water of ablution-rooms and cook-houses. Instead of the free use of water, experience in India, where much attention has been given to the subject, is decidedly in favour of the contrary method—that is the use of absorbents, and all possible avoidance of moisture in the latrines is aimed at. There being but rarely any available outlet for the drainage of urinaries, dilution is avoided, and the moveable metal urinaries which are now being brought into general use are emptied twice a day.

33. The 21st recommendation is " that wherever there is a deficiency of married quarters the same be supplied." Quarters for married men have been largely multiplied during the last few years, and more are now in process of construction, and among other stations at Kirkee, Sholapoor, Belgaum, Asseerghur, and Nusseerabad, where they were before reported as wanting, insufficient, or bad.

34. Recommendation 22 is that " the cubic space in hospitals be fixed at 1,500 feet and upwards, and the superficial area at from 100 to 120 and 130 square feet per bed, according to the healthiness of the position : and that the wall space per bed be never less than 8 feet. In existing hospitals the same space and area to be allowed." The information collected shows that last year the existing hospital accommodation throughout the army gave to each European patient a mean area of 168 square feet, and space of 2,702 cubic feet, the minima of area being 47 feet in the Infantry hospital at Nusseerabad, 57 in the Infantry hospital at Mhow, and 91 and 95 in Cavalry at Ahmednuggur and Infantry at Neemuch. In all other hospitals the mean area was above 100, and in two it exceeded 500 feet. The minimum space was 937 in the Infantry hospital at Nusseerabad ; in every other hospital it much exceeded a thousand cubic feet ; there is no standard area. The above generally favourable result is obtained by taking the *mean* daily sick ; but were the calculation based on the *maxima* numbers in hospital at one time, as it ought to be when these are available, more instances of overcrowding would be found than are there shown. The mean space for each man who slept in barrack-room was 1,133 cubic feet, while the mean area was only 65 square feet.

35. The Royal Commissioners in their Report write :—" Hospital bedsteads are generally of wood, sometimes of iron." " By far the best form of bedstead is the iron hospital bedstead in use at Home ; it should be supplied at all Indian stations. The best material for hospital bedding is hair."

36. There is not at present an hospital in the Bombay presidency in which the European sick have any but iron bedsteads : straw is the usual stuffing for beds, but cotton and coir are substituted in special cases. Although straw is far inferior in comfort to horse-hair or coir in beds, its use in this country hitherto has had the advantage that it has not stood in the way of cleanliness. Every patient admitted into hospital [illegible] by the medical regulations had a new filled clean bed, and from the facility with which such beds could be filled, there has been no impediment to their being at any time replaced by a clean one when soiled. Horse hair or coir would not be used loose in a bed-sack but would be in quilting, which is attended with expense of [illegible] and labour and wear of material, and the consideration of this stands no doubt in the way of cleanliness, and where hair mattresses are used it is never contemplated but that they shall be transferred from one patient to another during an indefinite sequence without the contents being washed. Well-washed coir nearly equals the more expensive horse-hair in comfort as a material for filling mattresses, and it is nearly as durable.

37. The 24th and 25th recommendations for hospitals are similar to the 17th and 19th for barracks, and are contingent partly on an increased water-supply and partly on an outlet for foul drainage.

38. The recommendation 38 regarding the introduction of the system of the army medical statistics has been anticipated, the forms having been in use since January 1861.

39. The data on which the conclusions of the Royal Commission regarding the sickness and mortality of the Indian Army were founded are returns that extend to periods far back, during many years of which the troops were exposed in the field to the inclemencies of weather and privations in food and shelter as well as to losses in battle, and to periods during which much new territory was occupied with, as usual, increase of sickness and loss of life, from the now acknowledged rules of sanitary science having then been as little attended to in India as elsewhere. The heavy sickness and mortality of India have thus been made to appear in blacker relief than they would otherwise have done. It is to be hoped that good will flow from attention having been thus directed, more forcibly than might have been expected, to the existing evils which it is desirable should without delay be removed, or at least lessened, by all practicable means.

40. The Report states " it was calculated by Mr. Annesley, the author of a standard work on the diseases of India, that 100 sick out of the same number (i. e. one thousand) was a normal state in India !" Mr. Annesley's book was published in the year 1828. The Report then referring to a table (at page 589, vol. I.) of sanitary statistics of Her Majesty's Regiments, extending over the last preceding ten years, says " the table shows that on an average in the stations in Bengal 84 men in a battalion of 1000 were constantly in hospital." " 84 of their number are sick in hospital, where 69 die annually. With this amount of sickness an Army of 70,000 British in India has, so to speak, a vast hospital of 5,880 beds constantly full of sick, and loses yearly by deaths 4,830 men, or nearly five regiments." The Royal Commission has here applied a heavy ratio of sickness which existed in one presidency to the whole of India. But while taking the ratio of sickness from that table it has set aside the ratio of mortality, 55 per mile, in the same table, and has preferred using in its calculation 69, the death rate of the fiftyseven years 1809 to 1856.

41. The existing returns of the daily sick in the hospitals of the Bombay Army extend only four years back, from 1863 to 1860 ; they show 73 sick in every thousand of strength.

42. The Royal Commission, again taking its data from returns of fifty-seven years, writes in the Recapitulations " the annual death rate for the whole of India has hitherto been 69 per thousand." Returns show that for fifteen years back there has been progressive improvements in the health of the troops, and to make this readily apparent the following table has been compiled from tables at pages 319 and 537 and pages 722 to 726, vol. I of the Royal Commission Report, and completed from data found in the office of the principal Inspector-General Medical Department. The table shows after the year 1856 the strength and mortality in regiments only, the statistics of the non-effectives that previous to that year were included being no longer available, nor has it been possible to include the deaths that happened among invalids after their embarkation :—

Strength and Mortality of the European Troops of the Bombay Army.

Years.	Strength.	Deaths.
1849.....	10,230	513
1850.....	9,413	292
1851.....	9,541	318
1852.....	9,596	313
1853.....	9,147	198
1854.....	7,996	256
1855.....	8,663	213
1856.....	8,311	190
1857.....	16,467	513
1858.....	20,499	771
1859.....	21,745	671
1860.....	16,392	473
1861.....	13,950	273
1862.....	11,971	249
1863.....	12,269	148

			Ratio per mile	Deaths to Strength.
Last 15 years	186,190	5,391	29·0	
Last 10 years	138,268	4,756	27·1	
Last 7 years	76,32[illegible]	1,814	23·7	
Last 4 years	54,582	1,143	20·9	
Last 3 years	38,190	670	17·5	
Last 2 years	24,240	397	16·3	
Last year	12,269	148	12·06	

The comparatively very low death rate of 12 in 1000 in the year 1863 is greatly owing to an unusual degree of freedom from cholera. The progressive decrease of mortality may reasonably be attributed to the increasing attention that has been paid to the welfare of the soldier in barracks and in hospital.

43. The Royal Commission in its Report states " when soldiers are attacked by consumption or any disease that is not soon fatal they are invalided, so that their recorded mortality in peace under such conditions as can be commanded for the Army at home, should not exceed that experienced in the healthy districts of England." There is no room to doubt that had there been in India like facilities for the speedy discharge of invalids that there are in England the number constantly sick in hospital would have been lower, and the death rate would have been less than is now shown, through part of the death in chronic diseases being transferred from the army mortality returns to those of the civil population. Were " such conditions as can be commanded by the Army at home" available for the Indian Army, not only would the ratio of mortality shown in its returns be less, but some of the invalids might have their lives saved by timely removal from tropical heat and Indian malaria to their native air.

44. The Royal Commission in its notice of the Native Troops records that " huts are huddled together without drainage or regard to ventilation." " Natives generally raise the floor of their huts with earth taken from a hole close to the door, in which hole all manner of filth is deposited." " The huts are put up without any order or regularity. Nobody interferes ; the outline only of the Native lines is marked out." If the Royal Commission had had before it any information regarding the laying out the encampments for the Native Troops of the Bombay Army its recorded conclusions would without doubt have been modified. Although the neighbouring natives villages and bazars are generally in a most offensive state, no such irregularity as that described is known in the regimental lines of this Army, nor is there any such abandonment to filth. The lines are regularly laid out, and although the interiors of the huts are not interfered with, the streets are under the care of the European officers, both military and medical, for sanitary purposes, and they are kept clean.

A. H. LEITH, M. D.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals,
President Sanitary Commission.

Bombay, 11th June, 1864.

RESOLUTION—The object of this Report was the knowledge of how far the improvements of late years and the elimination of exceptional data, modify the conclusions of the Royal Commission on the general sanitary condition of the Bombay Army.

It is gratifying to find the large favorable modification demanded by existing facts, preeminently by the diminished rate of mortality which is the ultimate test of all the others.

His Excellency in Council, will not in this place institute proceedings for remedy of the several defects incidentally noticed. The President Sanitary Commission will doubtlessly take all needful steps in pursuance of the general instructions to the Commission 'to submit to Government mature propositions regarding all recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commission which are within the province of the Department of Public Health.'

The Quarter-Master-General will also under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief take the initiative on such matters as pertain to his Department. His Excellency in Council particularly invites attention to the means of more immediate shipment of Invalids to Europe. On this point it may be noted that one of the objects of the proposal of this Government made at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief, to take advantage of the overland route for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, was to afford the desired change of climate for Military Invalids with less delay than has hitherto been possible. This measure which has now been sometime under discussion by the authorities concerned in England in conjunction with the development of the Railway system in India, will, it is hoped, at no very distant date insure more facility to the Private Soldier in the above regard than has been heretofore achieved in any rank of life owing to the difficulties of distance and travel.

BENGAL.

IRON-SHIPS are becoming common, but *Steel* ships are still scarce, and therefore we notice one—*The Formby*—now in our river laden for China. This truly fine specimen of naval architecture was launched last year from the yard of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., Liverpool.

The Formby measures over all from stem to stern 209 feet. Main breadth to outside plates 35 feet. Depth in hold from tonnage deck to ceiling at midships 23 feet. Her hull, lower masts and yards are made entirely of steel. Registered tonnage, 1,270-72 tons, and carries a burthen of about 2,033 tons, with a draft of 21 feet 7 inches in fresh, equal to about 21 feet in salt, water.—*Hurkaru, Aug.* 22.

SOON after the publication, in last cold weather, of the despatch of the Secretary of State for India, containing the new rules as to staff officers employed at the Presidency drawing house-rent, and assigning the rates to the different ranks, a claim was preferred to this Government by a staff officer residing in the Fort, to receive either the house-rent of his rank, or double that allowed to the garrison. Sir Charles Wood's despatch appears to us to be very plain and clear upon the subject, but the Government here cannot understand the English of the Secretary of State for India, and have consequently referred Home to him for an explanation of his own words. There can be but little doubt, we should think, as to how the matter will be decided. It was obviously Sir Charles's wish and intention to give all staff officers at the Presidency the house-rent of their rank, but in cases where the [illegible] quarters, that provision, of course, annuls the claim to house-rent, and the Government and the officer cry " quits." This is the explanation, which will come from England.—*Indian Daily News, Aug.* 23.

INSOLVENT JURISDICTION.—AUGUST 19,

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE LEVINGE, COMMISSIONER.)

A WARNING TO INSOLVENTS.

In re Johan Janssen and John Leonard Reuss.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said—I should have taken time to consider this case, but for the number of insolvency cases I have to dispose of after this. I therefore think I may as well proceed to deliver judgment at once. I shall first deal with Mr. Reuss's opposition. His case certainly stands upon quite a different footing from the other insolvent. It appears he entered into trade or as a partner in the business of Janssen and Co. with, as he believed, very fair prospects of success, and so far every thing went on fairly, and nothing had then transpired to warrant one in coming to a different conclusion. The business did appear, as far as one can judge, to be going on as fairly as mercantile speculations are generally carried on, but with this exception, that insolvents did not, like prudent men, embark in those speculations within their means. The trade was not so small as was the capital, which was not large enough to stand the enormous risk that had been undertaken. However that system is not confined to this country alone, but is to be found in the whole commercial world. It originates with people who are in a great hurry to get rich. But I am not going now to read a lecture on the conduct of the Insolvents, in endeavouring to get rich without reflecting what the consequences are likely to be if all did not go right, or if they went wrong, that when there is a tightness in the money market they must go to the wall, as there is nothing in their purse to withstand the crisis, and thus in their ruin involve themselves, but others, and this very often after vainly endeavouring by all sort of subterfuges to right themselves, which not unfrequently places them in a worse position, having to answer for something worse than merely being unable to pay a debt. Mr. Reuss appeared to have entered this firm with a previous knowledge of the business, and, as I have said, with reasonable prospects before him of being able to do a good business. He is a young man of considerable intelligence and considerable energy, and I trust, that in later years, that energy and ability will be productive of good, and the lesson that he has had by his connection in this business will be of the greatest advantage to him. After some time he went to England, and there he appeared to have found houses willing enough to give him large credits, and he availed himself of the same. He appears not to have known, or rather I should say believed, that his firm here was, at the time those debts were being contracted, in a hopeless state of insolvency. It is untrue that he did not know the real state of things until on his arrival at Galle, because the letter that has been read this day fully justifies the observation that he must have been aware, long before that, that his house was in a hopeless state of bankruptcy. He certainly had employed his own energy, and appeared to have entertained some hope that, through the assistance of his friends, he would be able to prop up the tottering concern. I now come to the opposition of Messrs. Kohn, Speyrer and Co., so far as it effects Mr. Reuss. Whatever may have been the Insolvent's transaction with that firm, all I can say is, and I cannot use any other term than may have been defrauded by Janssen & Co. and they have been very heavy sufferers by that fraudulent transaction. That fraud, I must say, had emanated solely and wholly from Janssen, therefore so far from Mr. Reuss being an active participator in that act, I hold him wholly guiltless, but I cannot exempt him from the reproach that, though he had not linked himself with his partner in that disgraceful transaction, and that he had not taken, I will not say an active, but to a certain extent a prominent, part in the fraud which had been planned and successfully carried out by Janssen, he did not, as an honest and straightforward man apprise them of the fraud, and prevent them from accepting that shipment. He had received a communication from his partner so early as the 21st of April regarding that shipment, and

For Calcutta.
Allyne Ghair, G. Henderson.
Caroline, Dixon—Matthias & Co.
Dalhousie, Fulcher—Fulcher Cooper & Co.
Dhyana, Hall.
Fatel Rozack, Cattles—Cawjee Lillyalur.
Hydaspes, Stuart—Remmington & Co.
John Bertram, Gregg—R. and A. Hemmington.
Lord Kenning, Jones, Purfleet—W. & A. Graham & Co.
Mercator, Star, Tavernier—Dossa Cippali & Co.
Prince of the Ocean, Anderson—R. H. Oman.
Sir Charles Napier, Wenlock—Mahomed Ismail Cassim.
Star Alone, Nacuda—H. per the Sahib.
Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wallace—C. Pardoonjee & Co.

For China.
Jessy Bright, (s), Boniface—C. M. S. N. Co.'s. (c. 1 Aug 19)

For Singapore.
Fatel Rozack, Tevis. (c. 1 July 30)

For Aden Surt.
Phia Lumsden (s.), Gundagee—P. & O. Co.

For Penang.
Wellington, Dutchburg—Remington & Co.

For Cutch, Nuddea—Cassim Nathu & Sons. (c. 1 July 7)

For Mauritius.
Star Bright, (s.), Wallace—C. M. S. N. Co.'s.
Ann, Dennis Bale, Henderson—Framjee, Sands & Co.
Dhyana, Bell, Harrison—Oman & Co. (c. 1 July 27)

For Persian Gulph.
Arabella, Profumo. (c. 1 July 18)

For Kurrachee and Mauritius.
Jane Hopkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
John Renton, Foster—A. H. Hamilton & Co. (For sale.)
Mahomedee, Nicholls—Phamdhur Bapoojee.

For Batavia.
General Nicholl, White.

For Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Bombay (s.), Cameron—H. I. S. N. Co.

For Carnanore and Cochin.
Alligator, Nicholl.

Not Fixed.
Ann Bolden, Nayak.
Ann Simpson, MacDonald—Nemyth & Co.
Atal Rahmoto, De Lange.
Arbuthnot.
Augusta, Nyllen.
Brown's Family, Richmond.
Bombay, Parker—W. H. Hancock & Co.
Bombay Castle (s), Wallop—C. M. S. N. Co.'s.
Bride of Nairn, Pitching—J. & E. Moore & Co.
Bussorah Merchant, Hall.
Celestial, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co. (Lonky)
Clarence, Hall—Pestonjee Cowasjee.
Cleopatra, Wilson—W. Nicol & Co.
Dragon of Wantley, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
Duncan, Mackinnon—W. H. Hancock & Co.
Eagle, Cowdrey—Ewart Latham & Co.
Fairy Queen, Satchell—Framjee, Sands & Co.
Fatel Rozack, Webster—J. Cuyer & Co.
Hannah, Hall—Framjee, Sands & Co.
Hannah Ann, Hall—Ramdass Heeroobhaud.
Hero, Hall.
Isaac Pearce, Hall.
Isaac Pearce, Hall.
Jane Cheston, Nicholl.
Jeffery Stuart, Hall.
Jessy Grant, Cameron—Framjee, Sands & Co.
Lord Stanley, Stanley—Framjee, Sands & Sons.
Madras, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Maria Grey, Hall.
Marie Lennie—Joseph.
Mayaman Bayaman, Scott.
Martha, Nacuda.
Nabobsaye, Nacuda.
Nassery, Nacuda.
Nelson, Manion—J. P. Cursetjee & Co.
Negotiator, Oldham—Steven Brothers.
Ningpo, Marcus.
Ottawa, (s.) Blake—P. & O. Co.
Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
Prince of Wales, Wenlock.
Rodney, (s.) Strickland—H. C. S.
Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Masterfield. (For sale)
Sesostris, Nicola.
Sir Hugh Rose, Stephen—Hajee Mahomed Sooleiah.
Trazer, Nanda.
Tiger, Orr.
Wave, Stay—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
Western Empire—Lawrence & Co.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—August 23, Ora, Lewis, from Madras 16th August, touched at Cocanada 18th, Vizagapatam 19th, Bimlipatam 20th, and Fr Ins Point 21st; Coopercraick Elmsley, from Bombay 6th August.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—August 23, Ship Thalaitta, C. Hare, from Melbourne 27th June; Barque Lady Raoliston, M. J. Row, from Gaujam 9th July.
Departure.—August 23, Ship Mary Scott, to Colombo.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There is nothing new to note with regard to the Share Market. The speculation in Bank Shares continued as active yesterday as it was on Monday.

In Land Reclamation Company's shares there is some inquiry, and a good many shares of the Bombay Reclamation Company were sold on Monday and yesterday at the increased price of from Rs. 19,500 to Rs. 20,500 premium.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	10 Days' sight	102
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	102
China	At sight	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	15 per ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	20	.....	12 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	100	.....	185 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	16,000
Bank of India	1,000	.....	61 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 do.	235 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	.....	12 per cent. pm.
Bombay Commercial Bank	100	.....	9 per cent.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	14 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association Limited	125	.....	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	16 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	88 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	500	5 do.	150 per cent. pm.
China Bank	2	.....	2½ per cent. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	20	.....	2½
Commercial Bank	500	.....	210 ex. div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	500	12 do.	100 with div. annl.
East Indian Bank	100	.....	100 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	.....	54 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula Bank & China Bank	150	.....	16 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	.....	95 per cent. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Bombay Press Co	2,000	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	800 do.	Rs. 11,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited	1,000	.....	Rs. 67,000 per share. pm.
Do. whole Shares comprising	67,000	.....	
1 A Shares	6,000	450	.....
1 B Shares	6,000	170	.....
6 C Shares	6,000	.....	.....
2 Preference Co's Shares	1,500	.....	.....
Victoria Land and Press Co	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 2,900 pm.
Bombay Press Company Limited	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,700 pm.
Standard Press Co. Limited (Karachee)	500	.....	Rs. 200 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	.....	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	.....	Par. Nominal.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-5-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. (discount.
Do. New 2.50 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 9 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
Spinning & Weaving Companys.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 875 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Comrie Spinning Co.	5,000	75 per cent.	Rs. 5,000 [amt.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 325 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 20,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm.
Home and Land Investment Company	900	.....	per whole share. Par.
Bombay Contract and Banking Company	150	.....	Par.
Bombay Warehouse	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	2,500	.....	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	36 per cent.	Rs. 800 pm.
Bengal Steam Ship Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 700 prem.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Gas Co.	250	.....	Par.
Bombay Gas Company	50	.....	Par. [nominal
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	4 per ct. pm. nml.
Khandesh Farming Co.	100	.....	Par. [nml.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	100	.....	9 per cent. pm. 2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan, ... } 93½ to 95
Loan 1858-59 ... ... }
Loan 1862-63 ... ... }
Loan 1854-55 ... ... }
New Five per Cent. Loan, ... 102
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan 110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	209
German Crowns	215
Five-Franc Pieces	222
Pur Silver	106-2
Gold Leaf	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 24th August 1864.

COTTON at Colaba.

	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready)	Rs. 625 to 650
New Dholleras, (ready)	625 to 630
New Bhoorungpur, (ready)	630
New Oomrawattee	605 to 610
New Dharwar Sungumeer	700 to 705
New Surtee and Nagpur	560 to 570
New Veerawal	530 to 545
New Khandeish	555 to 565
New Poonthee	600 to 605
New Comptah	630 to 635
New Mangalore	530
New Hingunghaut	655 to 660

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,525.
SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish, at Rs. 6-12 to 6-11 per cwt.

Sapeed, Guzerat	6-14 to 7.
Rapeseed, mixed, (Black and White	29 to 32.
Niger	36 to 38.
	27 to 28. Nominal.

"A vie de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle.
A vie de belles dents femme ne fut pas belle."
J. J. Rousseau.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

Has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To transplant Teeth which have become wasting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes payable at the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mns' sight above	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" 1 do.	2s.	0d. "
On demand	2s.	0d. "
On Scotland do.	} 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at sight	} 1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or other sum Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " 5 "
" " 3 " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on advertised rates, without delay.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent. On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities. All Letters should be addressed and Drafts made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bombay, 26th August 1864. W. J. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 6000 SHARES OF Rs. 1,000 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. A. J. Lewis, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
William Cowper, Esq. Richard Willis, Esq.
Henry Forbes, Esq. William Mackenzie, Esq.
Framjee Cassumbhoy, Esq.

London Branch.

The London Joint stock Bank.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Three "	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two "	2s.	0½d. do.
One "	2s.	0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England	2s.	0d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe, &c.	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so required, transmit the Bills of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be made, and her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Bank of India Limited, Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1.

Bombay, 19th August 1864. E. A. FLANDERS, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Capital, One Million Sterling, Paid-up, One Million Reserve, One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Shikarpore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, if kept open for 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	" 6	"	5 "
Do.	" 12	"	6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.	
Do. at 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do. on Demand	2s.	0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Sundays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th August 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.) Reserved Fund, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000).

Head Office.....LONDON | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore and Kurrachee—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hongkong—Branch in New Zealand—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
On Demand	2s.	0d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. "

Interest Allowed.

On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " " 4 " "
" " 12 " " 5 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on advertised rates, without delay.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends thereon for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

Remittances.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so required, transmit the Bills of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be made, and her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank Limited, Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1.

Bombay, 19th August 1864. E. A. FLANDERS, Manager.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Strachey, Esq., late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Freebairg Barino, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Stone Fletcher, Esq.
William Harkness, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Sebastian Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

E. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premsukhji Hemabhoy.
Mar Ismail Haji Hurbi, Esq.

Bankers.

London ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
Liverpool ..... Do. do.
Manchester ..... Do. do.
Scotland ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Three "	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two "	1s.	11¾d. do.
One "	1s.	11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe, &c.	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so required, transmit the Bills of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be made, and her Christian name or names should be given in full. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name at the giving in full.*

The Bank will receive Drafts payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal if per ct. per ann.

Do.	9	do.	6½ do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	4	do.	4½ do. do.
Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's drafts on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be required to be met with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Deposits on notice one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side.

Deposits of the highest amount below one lakh of Rupees may be received at interest, on terms to be agreed upon between the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of the above amount.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure endorsement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondies may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited, Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
J. E. Guinness, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
Kaikhadas Madhavadas, Esq.

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq.
James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 29th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £125,000.

Court of Directors, 1864-5.

Thomas Alexander Mitchell, Esq. M.P. *Chairman.*
John Allan, Esq.
Peter Bell, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq.
John Gladstone, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.
Donald McLachlan, Esq.
W. S. Lindsay, Esq. M.P.
Alexander Miller, Esq.
Wm. MacNaughtan, Esq.

London Bankers—The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Bankers and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

Bombay Agency.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £500) at	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
On Demand (Head Office)	2s.	0d. do.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realises Bills or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering or receiving, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

Board of Directors.

Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
Abdul Hoosen Gubbay, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
Limjee Manackjee, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
Purshotamdass Mathoowdass, Esq., Banker.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Petty, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nowrojee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co.
Jehangeer Gustadjee, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Kaye and Ramsden.

Secretary—Mr. Cursetji Pestonji.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be required.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.

"	6	"	5 "
"	3	"	4 "
"	2	"	3 "

Advances.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities, Bank and other Shares upon Merchandize, and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in Companies or Joint Stock Companies or other Associations having shares therein and arranging monies for the purpose thereof.

Discounts.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

Commission.

Sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Shares received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn for, on delivery up of the same, ½ per cent. will be charged.

Exchange.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors.
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee,
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. on demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. Scotland ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
Do. Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London. Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

No Bills at 6 months' sight will be granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £5 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and above Rs. 50,000 are:—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipts.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted upon being up at Bombay or other Branches.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the offices or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 26th August 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—No. 50 KING WILLIAM STREET LONDON, E.C.
At the Bank, No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

Court of Directors.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway.)

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq. M. P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
Henry Berens, Esq., (late Bombay C.S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railway.)
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
William Dent, Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent Brothers, China.)
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
Thomas Wilson, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
John Thornton, Esq., (late Secretary to Government of India.)
George Worms, Esq., (of Messrs. G. and A Worms, London.)

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq., Bombay, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., 15, Tokenhouse